

PRINTING, BINDING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES REPORTS AND STATUTES AT LARGE

AUGUST 2, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CRUMPACKER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4109]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4109) to amend section 73 of the act of January 12, 1895, as amended, relating to the printing, binding, and distribution of the Statutes at Large, and sections 411, 412, and 413 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the printing, binding, and distribution of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, between lines 11 and 12, change the chapter analysis heading for section 412 to "412. Sale of Supreme Court reports."

Page 3, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following new section:

SEC. 5. Section 412 of title 28, United States Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The Public Printer or other printer designated by the Supreme Court of the United States, shall print such additional bound volumes and preliminary prints of such reports as may be required for sale to the public. Such additional copies shall be sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as provided by law."

Page 3, line 10, change the section designation "5" to "6".

STATEMENT

As originally introduced at the request of the Attorney General in the form of H. R. 2956, Eighty-second Congress, this bill was designed to amend or repeal certain provisions of existing law with respect to the distribution of the Statutes at Large, reports of decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and digests of such reports. After extensive study of the bill, including public hearings, the committee

concluded that the amendments actually required to the archaic statutes involved went so far beyond the mild adjustments sought by the Attorney General as to demand a sweeping simplification and reduction of the statutes so as to provide greater flexibility plus congressional control to avoid waste. Accordingly, we introduced a clean bill (H. R. 4109) which is reported and explained herewith.

Section 1

Section 1 of the bill repeals section 3 of the act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. 578; R. S. 387; 5 U. S. C. 339), which requires the Attorney General to keep a register of the Statutes at Large and the reports of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, showing the quantity of each received from the Secretary of the Interior and, in addition, a record of their distribution. Since the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to furnish copies of these documents to the Attorney General pursuant to the act of March 3, 1873 (R. S. 386) has been heretofore abolished by a repeal of that statute, section 3 of the act of March 3, 1873 (citation *supra*), no longer serves a purpose and is eligible for repeal.

Section 2

Section 2 of the bill vastly simplifies section 73 of the Printing Act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 601, 615), as amended (44 U. S. C. 196a), which relates to the printing, binding, and distribution of the Statutes at Large. The present law requires the Superintendent of Documents to deliver copies of the Statutes at Large (paid for out of a congressional appropriation for printing and binding), in the number specified to an elaborate, detailed list of Government officials, agencies, and offices. For practical purposes the Joint Committee on Printing has assumed the function of determining distribution, and periodically canvasses the list of recipients entitled by law to receive a certain number of copies, ascertains their requirements, passes upon their need for requested quantities up to the legal limit, and then directs the Superintendent of Documents to perform the physical delivery which is done via the mails. We judged the present law to be overly cumbersome and insufficiently flexible, because it is impractical to amend the statute every time there is a change in the organization of the Government or in the title of an official or agency of the Government. Therefore, in preparing and reporting the instant bill we abolished the statutory list of recipients and, in its place, substituted language directing the Public Printer to print and bind copies of the Statutes at Large at stated intervals, to be charged to the congressional allotment for printing and binding, and empowered the Joint Committee on Printing to control the number and distribution of copies. As under present procedure, the physical delivery of the copies will be attended to by the Superintendent of Documents as directed by the joint committee.

Our examination of the current distribution of Statutes at Large showed that most of the recipients have been relatively modest in their requirements and in most cases have been requesting from the Joint Committee on Printing allocations below their statutory entitlement. It was suggested that if the statute were changed so as to require each recipient to pay for what it orders an economy might be effected, due to the natural tendency for an agency to restrict its de-

mands when it must itself make payment. However, we learned that, while theoretically true, savings would not materialize in practice since the cost of paper work prospectively involved in each recipient going through the red tape of its own procurement procedure would collectively outweigh by far the charges now involved in a free distribution from the funds of the congressional appropriation for printing and binding. The net effect of the committee's recommendation in support of this section of the bill will be to formalize the very practical procedure now followed, and to eliminate a mass of unnecessary verbiage from the law.

Section 3

Section 3 of the bill amends the chapter analysis of chapter 19 of title 28, United States Code, so as to accommodate the altered catch line required by the amendments to sections 412 and 413 of title 28 in sections 5 and 6 of the bill.

Section 4

Section 4 (a) of the bill amends subsections (a) and (b) of section 411 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to printing, binding, and distribution of the preliminary prints (advance sheets) and bound volumes of United States Reports. In general, it accomplishes as to United States Reports improvements analogous in effect to those made by section 2 of the bill as to Statutes at Large. Under existing law the Attorney General and the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts are charged with the responsibility for distributing copies of the reports of decisions of the United States Supreme Court to the officials, agencies, courts, and officers enumerated in those subsections. As a practical matter, such copies are distributed by the Superintendent of Documents pursuant to instructions issued by the Department of Justice and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The present statute provides in a detailed enumeration the precise number of copies which may be supplied to the named recipients. In addition, title 28, United States Code, section 411 (c) requires the Attorney General to supply a set of the digest of the United States Reports to the executive officers entitled to receive them, and to each United States attorney. These digests are prepared and sold by private publishers. The Department of Justice is presently required by law to purchase and supply 168 sets of them (including 149 sets for departments other than itself) at a cost of approximately \$23,000, and is without funds to discharge the obligation. It occurs to us that it is entirely reasonable to have each department in need of the digest, to buy its own from the private publisher.

Moreover, as we said with respect to Statutes at Large, the constant flux going on amongst our governmental agencies makes a statute imposing a rigid distribution formula covering United States Reports entirely too inelastic. For that reason, we recommend to the House of Representatives the simplified language of section 4 of the bill, which considerably shortens the present law by leaving the number and distribution of preliminary prints and bound volumes of the United States Reports under the control of the Joint Committee on Printing, with the cost of printing and binding to be borne by the proper appropriation for the Judiciary. Currently the costs involved

with respect to these reports are charged to annual special appropriations to the Judiciary earmarked for that purpose at an annual cost of about \$90,000. Under our amendment the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court will continue to function, as he has historically done, in preparing the decisions of the Court for publication, i. e. preparing the headnotes, list of counsel, subject indexes, and tables of cases, plus other editorial work.

We encountered some reluctance on the part of several interested organizations in the executive and judicial branches of the Government to assume the task of determining the number and distribution of the copies. The Joint Committee on Printing offered to undertake this task. Since the Joint Committee already attends to the distribution of Statutes at Large in a highly efficient manner, we elected to give them this further burden as an insurance against waste.

Section 4 (b) prohibits the furnishing of reports printed prior to June 26, 1926, to the military departments. The similar provision in section 411 of title 28, United States Code, is amended so to eliminate the words "and digests", which becomes unnecessary in view of section 4 (a) of the reported bill. Section 4 (b) also adds a reference to the Secretaries of the Navy and Air Force, in order to conform with the separation of the latter Department and to include the former.

Section 4 (c) changes subsection (c) of section 411, title 28, slightly so as to require the furnishing of reports to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution rather than to the Attorney General and the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Section 5 (by committee amendment)

The inclusion of this amendment to section 412 of title 28, United States Code, will permit the Superintendent of Documents to sell United States Reports to book dealers at a 25 percent discount just as section 72a of title 44, United States Code, authorizes him to do as to other Government publications. Present law (28 U. S. C. 412) restricts him to granting a 10 percent discount as to United States Reports, which does not allow an adequate margin of profit on resale to induce book dealers to handle the sale of these volumes on a quantity basis. The letters from the Superintendent of Documents included in this report amplify the foregoing reasons for the amendment. We have slightly altered some phraseology in the amendment proposed by the Superintendent of Documents so as to make it conform to preferred language used elsewhere in the bill, but this meets with his approval.

It will also be observed that this section of the bill, in reenacting title 28, United States Code, section 412 in altered form, omits the opening sentence of the present section which charges the cost of printing United States Reports to the proper appropriation for the Judiciary or the Department of Justice. This was omitted because section 4 of the bill makes adequate provision.

Section 6

This provision is substantially identical with that now contained in the last paragraph of section 413, title 28, broadened to include the prohibition now contained in the second sentence of subsection (a) of section 411, title 28, which has been deleted from the proposed revision of section 411. In addition, however, the proposed amend-

ment adds the words "or controlled" after the words "in a building not owned." This change is to permit delivery where the United States controls the building, as well as where the United States holds title thereto.

The following letter from the Department of Justice, which initiated this legislation, is addressed to its original form as H. R. 2956, but is of value in describing the operation of the present law and in explaining the need for certain of the changes which we have recommended:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, February 9, 1951.

The SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Department of Justice recommends the enactment of legislation to amend or repeal certain provisions of existing law with respect to the distribution of the Statutes at Large, reports of decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and digests of such reports, and submits herewith a draft of a bill to effectuate such recommendation.

The first section of the attached draft would repeal section 3 of the act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. 578; R. S. 387; 5 U. S. C. 339), which requires the Attorney General to keep a register of the Statutes at Large and the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, showing the quantity of each received from the Secretary of the Interior and, in addition, when, where, and to whom such statutes and reports have been distributed and delivered.

Section 2 of the act approved March 3, 1873 (R. S. 386), which required the Secretary of the Interior to furnish copies of the Statutes at Large and reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court to the Attorney General has been repealed, and such publications are no longer received from the Secretary of the Interior. It is apparent, therefore, that section 3 of the act is obsolete and no longer serves any useful purpose.

Section 2 of the draft of the proposed legislation would amend section 73 of the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 601, 615), as amended (44 U. S. C. 196a), which section relates to the printing, binding, and distribution of the Statutes at Large. The act requires the Superintendent of Documents to deliver copies of the Statutes at Large, in the number specified, to certain officials, agencies, and offices, and contains a provision that there shall be delivered "To the Department of Justice, including those for the judges and officers of the United States and Territorial courts, not to exceed eight hundred copies." In addition, it is provided that there shall be furnished the "Department of Labor, including those for the officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five copies."

Since the last amendment to section 73 of the Printing Act, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts has been established, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been transferred from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice. Because one-half of the copies provided under existing law for the Department of Justice are distributed to the judges and officers of the United States and Territorial courts, and 50 of the copies supplied the Department of Labor actually are turned over to this Department for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, it is felt that existing law should be amended to reflect the recent changes in the administration of the courts and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Accordingly, the attached draft would provide for the distribution of not to exceed 500 copies of the Statutes at Large to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including those for the judges and officers of the United States and Territorial courts, not to exceed 450 copies to the Department of Justice, including those for the officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; and not to exceed 125 copies to the Department of Labor.

In addition, and because of the recent establishment of the Department of Defense, the proposed draft would delete the language now contained in section 73 with respect to the distribution of copies to the War and Navy Departments (providing 200 copies for the former and 100 copies for the latter), and would substitute therefor the following: "To the Department of Defense, including those for the Department of the Air Force, the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Navy, not to exceed three hundred and twenty-five copies;"

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Section 2 of the draft also contains certain other amendments of a minor nature which have been made for the sake of clarity and uniformity. None of these amendments changes the substantive provisions of existing law.

The following section of the draft would amend the analysis of chapter 19 of title 28 of the United States Code to reflect the substantive amendments to sections 411, 412, and 413 of title 28 which would be effected under sections 4, 5, and 6, respectively, of the proposed legislation.

Section 4 of the attached draft would amend subsections (a) and (b) of section 411 of title 28 of the United States Code in several respects. Under existing law, the Attorney General and the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts are charged with the responsibility for distributing copies of the reports of decisions of the United States Supreme Court to the officials, agencies, courts, and officers enumerated in those subsections. As a practical matter, such copies are distributed by the Superintendent of Documents pursuant to instructions issued by this Department and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Since such instructions are concerned only with changes in names, addresses, and the like, there would seem to be no valid reason why the statute should not provide, as in the case of that governing the distribution of the Statutes at Large, that distribution shall be by the Superintendent of Documents.

In addition to the change outlined above, the draft would eliminate the second sentence of subsection (a) of section 411. The matter eliminated is, however, covered in the proposed amendment to section 413 of title 28, which amendment is contained in section 6 of the proposed legislation.

Subsection (c) of section 411 presently requires the Attorney General to furnish one set of the decisions of the Supreme Court and one set of the digests therefor to the executive officers entitled to receive such reports and who have not yet received them, and to each United States attorney who has not yet received such reports. A similar obligation is imposed on the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts with respect to each judge of the United States and the courts of the Territories and possessions and to each place where courts of appeals and district courts are held to which such reports have been distributed. Because of the provisions of this subsection, the Department of Justice alone is now confronted with the legal requirement to purchase 168 sets of the new United States Supreme Court Reports Cooperative Digest at a cost of approximately \$23,000—149 of these sets would be for other departments and agencies of the Government, and the remaining 19 for the Department of Justice. In the past it has been necessary for the Department to do without publications considered necessary in order to fulfill its obligations under the statute to other departments and agencies. At the present time this Department does not have the funds required to carry out this obligation. Moreover, in view of the fact that all of the departments and agencies to which such publications would be distributed are provided funds for the purchase of necessary law books, it appears most illogical for the Department of Justice to be required to furnish these items.

With respect to the elimination of the requirement for furnishing copies of the volumes of decisions of the Supreme Court which have not been received by those officers, agencies, courts, and offices which are entitled to such reports, the recommendation is based on the fact that the volumes containing the earlier decisions of the Court are out of print and unavailable and, for that reason, it is practically impossible to carry out the mandate of the statute.

The provision which prohibits the furnishing of reports printed prior to June 12, 1926, to the Secretary of the Army for military headquarters, is presently included within section 411. However, the words "and digests" have been deleted in the proposed amendment to bring the provision in line with other proposed changes in section 411 which, in the draft of the proposed bill, contains no reference to such digests.

The language of subsection (d) of the attached draft is also contained in subsection (c) of section 411 of the existing law. The only change recommended is that the reports be furnished to the Superintendent of Documents, rather than to the Attorney General and to the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. This amendment is necessary, of course, in order to enable the Superintendent of Documents to carry out the obligations which would be imposed upon him under subsections (a) and (b).

In addition to the foregoing, a number of minor amendments relating to form have been included in the revision of section 411. None of these amendments affects, in any way, the substantive provisions of existing law.

Section 5 of the draft of the proposed measure would amend section 412 of title 28 of the United States Code to provide that the cost of furnishing reports of decisions of the Supreme Court in bound volumes or in pamphlets be charged to the proper appropriation for the judiciary, rather than to the appropriation "for the Department of Justice or the Judiciary, as the case may be." The proposed change is based on the fact that since the time when all administrative matters with respect to the United States courts were transferred to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the cost of printing the United States Reports has been paid from the appropriations made for the judiciary. Thus, the proposed amendment would change existing law to conform to present practice. Section 5 would also amend section 412 to place the sale of Supreme Court Reports on the same basis as the sale of other Government publications. This appears to be desirable to eliminate the administrative problems which arise in the Division of Public Documents, Government Printing Office, because other publications are priced in accordance with section 72a, title 44, United States Code.

The final section of the proposed bill would delete from section 413 of title 28 those provisions which grant permission to the Attorney General and the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to distribute complete sets of the Federal Reporter, or other publication containing the decisions of the courts of appeals, former circuit courts, and district courts, and digests and continuations thereof, to certain officials, agencies, courts, and officers of the Government.

The elimination of these provisions of section 413 is recommended for the reason that the section serves no useful purpose. While its provisions are permissive only and do not impose upon either the Department of Justice or the Administrative Office of the United States Courts the burdens imposed by section 411, this Department does not have funds available for the purchase of the reports and digests. Moreover, since each agency which requires such publications may be provided with appropriated funds with which to purchase the necessary reports and digests, the repeal of the provisions will not, it appears, result in any inconvenience.

Section 413 as proposed in the attached draft provides merely that the distribution of publications to Federal courts in accordance with the provisions of chapter 19, of title 28, shall not be made to any place where such court is held in a building not owned or controlled by the United States unless such publications are committed to the custody of an officer of the United States at such building. This provision is substantially identical with that now contained in section 413, broadened to include the prohibition now contained in the second sentence of subsection (a) of section 411, which has been deleted from the proposed revision of section 411. In addition, however, the proposed amendment adds the words "or controlled" after the words "in a building not owned." This change is to permit delivery where the United States controls the building, as well as where the United States holds title thereto.

For your convenience, there is also attached a copy of the draft of the proposed legislation showing in detail the changes proposed to be made in existing law.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has advised that the enactment of the proposed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,
Deputy Attorney General.

The following letters from the Superintendent of Documents set forth the reasons for the committee amendment to the bill as to section 412 of title 28, United States Code:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1951.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I have just seen a copy of H. R. 4109, providing for the amendment of sections 411, 412, and 413 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the printing, binding, and distribution of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. This bill, which you introduced on May 15, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Despite the title of the bill, no mention is made in the text of section 412 of the United States Code, which governs the sale to the

public by this Office of bound and pamphlet copies of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

I should like to recommend that there be inserted in the text of H. R. 4109 the following language immediately following section 4 on page 3:

"SEC. 5. Section 412 of title 28, United States Code, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

" 'The Public Printer, or other printer designated by the Supreme Court of the United States, shall print such additional bound and pamphlet copies of such reports as may be required for sale to the public. Such additional copies shall be sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as provided by law.' "

The inclusion of this language will enable us to sell decisions of the Supreme Court priced in accordance with title 44, section 72a, of the United States Code, in the same manner as all other Government publications sold by the Superintendent of Documents. The 10-percent markup provided by section 412 of the United States Code in its present form is not sufficient to allow us to offer the 25-percent discount which book dealers receive. This means that book dealers must either handle these reports without profit or sell them at a price higher than that which is printed in the book and at which the volume may be purchased directly from the Superintendent of Documents. Such a practice is not popular with either book dealers or their clientele, and the result is a curtailment in distribution of Supreme Court Reports by the reduction of the quantity sold through book-dealer channels.

The proposed amendment of section 412 of the United States Code appeared in an earlier bill (H. R. 2956) on this subject, but has been omitted from the current bill. Its inclusion will make it possible for us to place the sale of Supreme Court Reports on the same basis as the sale of other Government publications, and will result in a more effective distribution and wider circulation of these reports. It will make it easier for us to handle orders for all Government publications by having United States Reports for sale on the same basis as all other Government publications. We now have to give special training to all members of our staff in order to handle the sale of United States Reports to book dealers on a different basis than we handle other Government documents.

Sincerely,

ROY B. EASTIN,
Superintendent of Documents.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS,
Washington 25, D. C., June 27, 1951.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*House of Representatives,
House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: In further reference to my letter of June 5, concerning the sale of Supreme Court Reports, I want to assure you that the language suggested would not in any manner increase costs to the Government but would actually result in an increase in revenue to the Treasury.

At the present time we are pricing Supreme Court Reports in accordance with section 412, title 28, United States Code, which provides for the selling price to be the cost plus 10 percent. If we are given the authority to price these reports in the same manner as all other Government publications (title 44, sec. 72a), we would price them at cost plus 50 percent. This would, of course, increase the selling price to the public, but would result in increased revenues to the Treasury. In addition, as outlined in my previous letter, we would be in a position to allow the 25-percent discount book dealers usually receive on purchases from this Office.

Sincerely,

ROY B. EASTIN,
Superintendent of Documents.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY BILL AS REPORTED BY COMMITTEE

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill as reported by the committee are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be

omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

(17 STAT. 578)

[SEC. 3. That a register of such books shall be kept, under the authority of the head of the Department of Justice, showing the quantity of each kind received by him in pursuance of this act; and it shall be his duty to cause to be entered in such register, and at the proper time, when, where, and to whom the same, or any part of them, have been distributed and delivered, and to report the same to Congress in his annual report.]

(28 STAT. 615)

[After the close of each Congress the Secretary of State shall have edited, printed, and bound a sufficient number of the volumes containing the Statutes at Large enacted by that Congress to enable him to distribute copies, or as many thereof as may be needed, as follows:

[To the President of the United States, four copies, one of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion; to the Vice-President of the United States, one copy; to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one copy; to the Librarian of the Senate, for the use of Senators, one hundred copies; to the Librarian of the House, for the use of Representatives and Delegates, two hundred copies; to the Library of Congress, fourteen copies, including four copies for the Law Library; to the Department of State, including those for the use of the legations and consulates, three hundred and eighty copies; to the Treasury Department, including those for the use of officers of customs, three hundred copies; to the War Department, seventy-five copies; to the Navy Department, seventy-five copies; to the Department of the Interior, including those for the use of surveyors-general and registers and receivers of public land offices, two hundred and fifty copies; to the Post-Office Department, fifty copies; to the Interstate Commerce Commission, ten copies; to the Department of Labor, five copies; to the Civil Service Commission, three copies; to the Department of Justice, including those for the use of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, and the judges and the officers of the United States and Territorial courts and to State supreme court libraries, five hundred copies; to the Department of Agriculture, fifty copies; to the Smithsonian Institution, two copies; to the Government Printing Office, one copy, and the Public Printer shall deliver five hundred copies of the Statutes at Large to the superintendent of documents for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and to designated depositories. And the Secretary of State is authorized to have as many additional copies printed and bound as may in his opinion be needed for distribution and sale at cost thereof, not exceeding in any one year one thousand copies of the laws of any one Congress.]

(49 STAT. 1551, 1552)

[196a. SAME; DISTRIBUTION.—The Public Printer shall print, and after the final adjournment of each session of Congress, bind and deliver to the Superintendent of Documents as many copies of the Statutes at Large as may be required for distribution as follows;

[To the President of the United States, four copies, one of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion;

[To the Vice President of the United States, two copies;

[To each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, one copy;

[To the office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, two copies;

[To the offices of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate and House of Representatives, each, one copy;

[To the Senate Library, not to exceed twenty-five copies;

[To the House Library, not to exceed fifty copies;

[To the Library of Congress for international exchange and for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies;

[To the library of the Supreme Court of the United States, for distribution to the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, the officers of the Court, and for use in the library, not to exceed twenty copies;

- [[To the Architect of the Capitol, one copy;
- [[To the Public Printer, two copies;
- [[To the National Archives, not to exceed five copies;
- [[To the Department of State, including those for the use of embassies, legations, and consulates, not to exceed six hundred copies;
- [[To the Treasury Department, including those for the use of officers of customs, not to exceed three hundred copies;
- [[To the War Department, not to exceed two hundred copies;
- [[To the Navy Department, not to exceed one hundred copies;
- [[To the Department of the Interior, including those for the use of the United States Supervisors of Surveys and registers and receivers of public-land offices, not to exceed three hundred copies;
- [[To the Post Office Department, not to exceed fifty copies;
- [[To the Department of Justice, including those for the judges and the officers of the United States and Territorial courts, not to exceed eight hundred copies;
- [[To the Department of Agriculture, not to exceed one hundred copies;
- [[To the Department of Commerce, not to exceed one hundred copies;
- [[To the Department of Labor, including those for the officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five copies;
- [[To the government of the Philippine Islands, at Manila, ten copies;
- [[To the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, each, two copies;
- [[To the office of the Governor of the Panama Canal, three copies;
- [[To the library of the court of last resort of each State, Territory, and insular possession, and of the District of Columbia, each, one copy;
- [[To each designated depository library in each State, Territory, and insular possession, one copy;
- [[To each independent office and establishment of the Government now in Washington, District of Columbia, or which hereafter may be created, not to exceed six copies; and
- [[To the library of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, the Naval Observatory, and the Smithsonian Institution, each, one copy.
- [[In addition to the foregoing the Public Printer shall print one thousand two hundred copies of the Statutes at Large, of which three hundred copies shall be for the use of the Senate and nine hundred copies for the use of the House of Representatives. The "usual number" shall not be printed.]]

§196a. Same; distribution.

"The Public Printer shall, after the final adjournment of each regular session of Congress, print and bind copies of the Statutes at Large to be charged to the congressional allotment for printing and binding. The number and distribution of the copies shall be under the control of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(52 STAT. 761)

[SEC. 2. That so much of chapter 23, section 73 (28 Stat. 615), of the Printing Act, approved January 12, 1895, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. III, title 44, sec. 196a), as relates to the printing, binding, and distribution of the United States at Large, be, and is hereby, amended as follows:

[(196a. SAME; DISTRIBUTION.) In the phrase "and after the final adjournment of each session of Congress", insert the word "regular" before the word "session", so that such phrase will read as follows: "and after the final adjournment of each regular session of Congress".

[In the phrase "To the Senate Library, not to exceed twenty-five copies;" strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert "seventy-five", so that the phrase will read as follows: "To the Senate Library, not to exceed seventy-five copies;".

[In the phrase "To the House Library, not to exceed fifty copies;" strike out the word "fifty" and insert "one hundred", so that the phrase will read as follows: "To the House Library, not to exceed one hundred copies;".]

TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

§411. Supreme Court reports (and digests); printing, binding, and distribution.

[(a) The decisions of the Supreme Court shall be printed, bound, and issued as soon as practicable after rendition. Distribution under this section shall not be made to any place where the court is held in a building not owned by the United States unless the volumes are committed to the custody of the United States officer there.

¶The Attorney General shall distribute one copy of each volume to: The President; Secretary of State; Secretary of the Treasury; Secretary of War; Secretary of the Navy; Secretary of the Interior; Postmaster General; Attorney General; Secretary of Agriculture; Secretary of Commerce; Secretary of Labor; Solicitor General; the Assistant to the Attorney General; each Assistant Attorney General; each United States attorney; each Assistant Secretary of each executive department; each Assistant Postmaster General; Secretary of the Senate for use of Senate; Clerk of the House of Representatives for use of House; Senate Office of the Legislative Counsel; House Office of the Legislative Counsel; Governors of the Territories; Legal Adviser for Department of State; Treasurer of United States; General Counsel for Treasury Department; Comptroller General of the United States; Assistant Comptroller General; General Counsel of General Accounting Office; each chief of divisions in the General Accounting Office; Comptroller of the Currency; Director of the Budget; Assistant Director of the Budget; Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Director of the Mint; General Counsel of Bureau of the Budget; Judge Advocate General of the Army; Chief of Finance, War Department; Judge Advocate General of the Navy; Paymaster General of the Navy; Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; Commissioner of Patents; Commissioner of Education; Chief of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation; Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization; Director of the Geological Survey; Director of the Census; Chief Forester, National Park Service, Department of the Interior; Purchasing Agent of Post Office Department; Federal Trade Commission; Naval Academy; Military Academy; the heads of such other executive offices as may be provided by law of equal grade with any of such offices.

¶The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall distribute one copy of each volume to the Clerk and one copy to the Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States and one copy to each justice or judge of the United States and of the courts of the Territories and Possessions, and to each place where a court of appeals or district court is regularly held.

¶(b) Additional copies of such decisions, in the number specified, shall be distributed by the Attorney General to: Interstate Commerce Commission—sixteen copies; Library of Congress for the use of the law library and for international exchange—not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies each of the bound and advance editions; Law Library of the Department of the Interior—two copies; Law Library of the Department of Justice—five copies; Law Library of the Judge Advocate General of the Army—two copies; Secretary of the Senate for the use of committees of the Senate—thirty copies; Clerk of the House of Representatives for the use of committees of the House—thirty-five copies; Secretary of War for military headquarters which exercise general courtmartial jurisdiction—such number as the Secretary may specify, but not to exceed twenty-five copies in time of peace.

¶Additional copies of such decisions, in the number specified by the Chief Justice of the United States, shall be furnished by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to the Supreme Court for use of the justices, retired justices, officers and employees, and library of the Supreme Court.

¶(c) The Attorney General shall distribute one set of reports and one set of digests thereof to the executive officers entitled to receive such reports who have not received them and to each United States attorney who has not received them. The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall distribute one set of reports and one set of digests thereof to each judge of the United States and of the courts of the Territories and Possessions who has not received them and to each of the places where courts of appeals or district courts are held to which reports have not been distributed.¶

(a) *The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be printed, bound, and distributed in the preliminary prints and bound volumes of the United States Reports as soon as practicable after rendition, to be charged to the proper appropriation for the judiciary. The number and distribution of the copies shall be under the control of the Joint Committee on Printing.*

(b) Reports [and digests] printed prior to June 12, 1926, shall not be furnished [to] the Secretary of [War for military headquarters.] the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force.

(c) The Public Printer or other printer designated by the Supreme Court[.] of the United States, upon request, shall furnish to the [Attorney General or to the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, as the case

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may be,] *Superintendent of Documents* the reports required to be distributed under this section.

§ 412. *Sale of Supreme Court reports* [; cost and sale].

[The cost of furnishing reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court in bound volumes and pamphlets shall be charged to the proper appropriation for the Department of Justice or the Judiciary as the case may be.] The Public Printer, or other printer designated by the Supreme Court [;] of the United States, shall print such additional bound volumes and [pamphlet copies] preliminary prints of such reports as may be required for sale to the public. Such additional copies shall be sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as provided by law, [at cost, plus 10 per centum, without limit as to the use, number of copies to any one applicant, or resale at a reasonable profit.]

§ 413. [Reports, digests, and other publications; purchase and distribution] Publications; distribution to courts

[The Attorney General may procure and distribute a complete set of the Federal Reporter or other publication containing the decisions of the courts of appeals, former circuit courts, and district courts, digests and continuations thereof to the Department of Justice, the Solicitor General, the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, the Commissioner of Patents, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

[He may also procure and distribute three complete sets to the Secretary of the Senate for use of the Senate and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives for use of the House.

[The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts may procure and distribute a complete set of such publications to each judge of the United States and to the Court of Claims, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, Customs Court, Tax Court, and each place where a court of appeals or district court is regularly held.

[Whenever any such court, office, or officer has a partial set of any such reports or digests already purchased or owned by the United States, the Attorney General or the Director, as the case may be, shall distribute only sufficient volumes to make a complete set thereof.]

Distribution of publications to federal courts in accordance with the provisions of this chapter [under this section] shall not be made to any place where such court is held in a building not owned or controlled by the United States, unless [the volumes] such publications are committed to the custody of [a] the United States [officer there.] at such building.